

FEBRUARY







## Spain and Spaniards

to clock in the morning from the Spanish units of the regiment. The Spanish units of the regiment were ordered to march to the front to reconnoiter the position of the enemy.

live hundred Moors advancing. These were ordered to march to the front to reconnoiter the position of the enemy.

one to resist the charge of the Spanish infantry, the other to attack the redoubt that had been built a few hours before.

open arms, Alice! She exclaimed, and fell upon her neck weeping. Alice tenderly embraced her, and kissed her again, and again, and again.

"Oh, Alice," she at length uttered, "do you forgive my coldness to you, can you forget my whims, and pettishness? I suffer from having treated you so unkindly, so unkindly. Your goodness of heart, and better sense would not permit you to do so, hence I have all the wrong to endure."

"Oh, you did nothing dear Mary of which to repent, and beg pardon; you are my sweet little friend, and all I ask is to dry your eyes, love me as ever, and enjoy this evening."

Mary looked up through her tears, and meeting a smile upon Alice's lip, she caught up her own, which Alice declared made her the loveliest little creature on earth.

"Yes," replied Alice, laughing, when they are ready of themselves to break away. Mary understood the allusion, and joined Alice in a hearty laugh.

Such the company was assembled into the parlor where Mary was the gayest among the gay—her sunny face and blithe manner were a subject of comment. Never had she appeared so charming, and so fascinating.

A brother of Edward's was present, who marked the gaiety that characterized her. He had heard her grow melancholy and low in spirits, but this report was contradicted by the fresh bloom that was upon her cheeks, and the merry tone, that enlivened her voice.

At once he was convinced she entertained no regrets about Edward. She was gay and happy, and her mother thought of her as the most perfect daughter that heaven ever sent.

Already he had almost fallen in love with a pretty little girl of twenty summers, whom he had frequently met. He now made it convenient to call at her residence, where he was politely received when in her presence, and deemed her at least Mary's equal in every respect.

Her father had never known sorrow. The ruses and pander had never ceased to bloom in her bosom—each flower that grew at her feet, each bird that warbled in her window, each breeze that sighed through her lattice bower, had a lesson of beauty and gladness, and truth for her.

There are a thousand hands at work upon the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. A Singular Fair—Roxas Marked—A gentleman whose character is entirely beyond doubt, and who touches himself in the fact stated, informs us that in Office and the adjoining cautions, within the past few weeks, all the principal roads have been marked, all precisely in the same way, by notching the trees along them; the marks being always on some road leading to a steamboat landing or to the Gulf, and in miles. The uniformity of the marks (three parallel horizontal scratches) is a fact that has been made by some instrument specially adapted for the purpose. The singular part of the affair is, that no one living on any of the roads knows anything of the mark.

A genius left Philadelphia, three years ago, a company with a live bull. He returned last week with thirty thousand dollars, all made by selling his bull. In England our common mules are cultivated in pots, and called the "American velvet plant."

of millions of perfect shells, each of which had been the abode of a living animal. These have been sinking down into the water to the bottom, and will no doubt form the basis of an extensive range of either silicious or liminaceous rocks. The shells are similar to the one by which the rocks were formed in a natural geological formation.

"Honorable Child Rectorial Wife."—One of the most interesting incidents we have ever read of occurred a few days ago in the household of one of our most respectable citizens. The relation of which we now speak is a lady named Brooke, a daughter of that well known citizen, Dr. Lindbergh, who lost his life some years ago by an accident on the railroad having occasion to leave his home for a short time, and the other two, a half-year-old son and a half-year-old daughter, were left in the hands of a high-fidelity nurse who was fastened to the mantle-piece locked in the room in which they were kept, and out on the street.

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Another division came then and presented the Moors from escaping. The fight became a horrible butchery; the Moors threw away their muskets and fought with their peculiar long daggers, called "gumias." The Spanish soldiers found themselves quite at home in this sort of struggle. They also threw away their rifles and seized their "mavanas." Nothing could exceed the ferocity of the combatants. My friend says it is quite impossible to form an adequate idea of this fight. One Spanish soldier slew three Moors with his knife, and yet he had his face dreadfully cut by the "gumias." Many had their entrails hanging on their legs, and went on more fiercely than ever. Not a shot was then to be heard. Spanish artillerymen, chasseurs, and even officers were fighting knife in hand. Two hundred Moors were killed in this savage combat, and nearly a thousand fearfully wounded. The Spanish loss was also very great.

BOGUS HUMANITY.—A frightful number of poor women—young girls and old—were lying dead in most of the streets in the City Hall, at Lawrence, Mass. These poor women need kind nursing and gentle words to smooth their pain, and to the tomb. Where, oh, where is Mrs. Lydia Maria Child? Can only murderers, horse thieves and traitors, stir her sympathies? Why is she not at the bedside of these afflicted sufferers? Is it because they are of her own sex, or because it is their misfortune to be white instead of black?—*N. Y. Express.*

There has recently been presented to the Museum of the Medical College, Mobile, a beautiful specimen of the legat or lace-wood tree. The peculiarity of it is in the fibrous nature of the bark, which is about an eighth of an inch thick. From the bark Dr. P. has dissected more than twenty cords of apparently real crumpe or lace—most of them large enough to serve as a small handkerchief. I can be washed with soap and water, and will stand in a bath of water for weeks, and will be as good as new.

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DIAMONDS.—Several very valuable diamonds have been lately brought to Paris. There is one, as yet unnamed, which the owner values at \$320,000 (\$1,600,000). It has been offered for seven millions of francs for it in Paris.

Humbly Exposed.—A correspondent of the Marion Commonwealth gives an exposition of the "gift-book enterprise," or "bumping," adopted by many unscrupulous persons out of their own pockets. He shows how it is made to appear that those who patronize these houses are getting gifts, when in fact they are paying enormous prices for worthless articles. We would advise all to cease supporting such enterprises.

Swamp Characters.—Among the papers published in the Southern States, there is a publication at Washington is one of the most interesting. It describes quite a number of insects, the most of which are called the "Swamp Characters." It is illustrated by an engraving about a face in diameter, which shows not only the face, but the body and legs, and his very long, thin, and pointed snout. The animal is entirely invisible to the naked eye. When taken, the animal was found in the swampy places, and was found to be a very common insect. It is called the "Swamp Character" because it is found in the swamps, and is a very common insect. It is called the "Swamp Character" because it is found in the swamps, and is a very common insect.

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We have been taught to believe, that in cases of common interest the minority ought to yield to the majority; but these modern politicians have reversed the thing, and think that 80 or 90 Democrats should yield to about 17 South Americans; and their prejudiced eyes cannot see the least obscurity or inconsistency in their own measure.

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We have read with much satisfaction, the recent letter of the Hon. D. S. Dickinson of New York, in answer to an invitation to attend the great Union demonstration in New York city. He sustains in full the constitutional rights of the South, as contended for by southern rights democrats.

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## Jacksonville Republican.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.  
February 2, 1860.

Will not our subscribers, who live at a distance, and receive their papers by mail, avail themselves of the opportunity to pay at the rate of \$2 for each year and send on by mail and a receipt will be returned in the paper when required. Do not wait for an account to be sent—and if you happen to pay a year or two in advance, we shall not feel indebted.

This opportunity will be continued until the first week in March.

ELECTION OF SPEAKER.—We notice that some of the Whig papers are denouncing the democratic members of Congress in the severest terms, for what they term their obstinacy in refusing to vote for a South American for speaker; and say that they alone are responsible for the disorganization.

We have been taught to believe, that in cases of common interest the minority ought to yield to the majority; but these modern politicians have reversed the thing, and think that 80 or 90 Democrats should yield to about 17 South Americans; and their prejudiced eyes cannot see the least obscurity or inconsistency in their own measure.

They are refusing to vote for a Southern Democrat, and thus giving "aid and comfort to the Black Republicans." Some of them have attempted to excuse their partisans in Congress, on the ground, that there never has been a time when their votes would have elected a Democrat; but even if this were so, (which we will prove directly is not,) it is a poor excuse. An individual or a party generally has an influence as well as a vote. They ought first to vote right, and then they are not responsible for consequences. If an individual should refuse to vote for his friend, or choose the least of what he ever considered two evils, because he did not know that vote would be successful, the night as well never vote at all.

Gen. Sam. Houston, of Texas, who ought to be good authority with Southern (Know Nothing or American party) said on the 11th inst.

"I was only endeavoring to show that if those fourteen votes and the two which were scattered—those of Messrs. Gilmer and Hill, I believe—had been cast for Mr. Hamilton, he would have had one hundred and five votes, lacking but one of an election; and that my friend from New York [Mr. Clark] would have shouldered the responsibility. He would have done it, and he says so now. Now I ask gentlemen, where is the responsibility for the disorganization of the House? Why, sir, if my South American friends continue to stay out and say they will come in whenever we get the other two, three, or five; that they will remain out until we Democrats can come together, there is no point in that. But if those gentlemen had come up and voted with us yesterday, then we should have had the issue direct, and the contest between New York [Mr. Clark] says he would have decided it; and the gentleman from New Jersey says he would have decided it; and this House would have been organized."

We invite special attention to the advertisements of Heibron, Oberdorff & Fleischer, and Oberdorff & Fleischer.

We are informed by a friend, in whose judgment and veracity we confide, that these are reliable notices of long standing, well and favorably known, and that we could scarcely say too much in their commendation. Now that public attention is turned to Southern trade, we have no doubt our merchants will find it to their interest to give these houses a call; and we hope they may give them a liberal portion of their patronage.

We publish in another column a letter from Gen. R. G. Earle to our Representatives. Gen. E. is known to possess a more extensive knowledge of military affairs, than perhaps any other individual in our community, which entitles his opinions to due weight and consideration. He does not wish to disparage any of the volunteer movements of the day, as we know, but thinks that the times may demand a more efficient organization; or that its preparation may possibly obviate the necessity of its use.

We have read with much satisfaction, the recent letter of the Hon. D. S. Dickinson of New York, in answer to an invitation to attend the great Union demonstration in New York city. He sustains in full the constitutional rights of the South, as contended for by southern rights democrats.

If the State of New York had







I have the buildings in the most approved  
 style of Architecture. Also to undertake  
 contracts for building.  
 Taltanga, January, 27, 1853.—14.  
**BARCKE & KIENE**  
 ARCHITECTS  
 ROYAL STREET,  
 Under the Battle House, North of W.

**DR. J. C. AYER & CO.**  
**LOWELL, MASS.**  
 J. R. SLAYTON, Jacksonville,  
 J. M. TATUM, Hoke's Bluff,  
 H. L. PETTIT, Mount Pelic,  
 R. M. DICKSON, Alexandria,  
 S. C. WILLIAMS, Care of  
 Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Save the advantages of daylight traveling.  
Fare through—\$7.00.  
L. STONE & CO., Proprietors.  
December 9, 1858.—41.

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**Ayer's Cherry Pectoral**

**Ayer's Cathartic Pills.**

Our nursery is near the Ala. & Tenn. river  
rail Road. Many of our trees have borne  
fruit this year.

Orders solicited which will receive prompt  
attention.

Catalogues sent by mail on application.  
Selma, Sep't. 5th 1894. BRAZERS & Co.

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**Ayer's Ague Cure.**

the Estate of Henry Ametinger dec. having been granted to the undersigned by the Hon. A. Woods Judge of Probate Court of Jackson County Ala. on the 9th day of Jan. 1860; Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Said Estate to present them legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and all persons indebted to S. id Estate are required to make payment.

Wm. R. AUSTIN, Special Adm'r.

Jan. 25, 1860 - Cl. of said estate.

the circuit court of Calhoun county  
docted, in favor of Robt. B. E.  
Moses F. Stone, I will sell  
der for cash, the follo-  
to-wit: the south end  
fourth, and north  
fourth of sec-  
tioned on as H.  
isly said to be





























RECENT DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE



CANADA

HALIFAX, February 10.—The steamship Canada, Capt. W. J. C. Lang, sailed from Liverpool on Sunday, January 29th, for Halifax. The ship was loaded with 10,000 bales of cotton, 10,000 bales of wool, and 10,000 bales of sugar. The ship was also loaded with 10,000 bales of cotton, 10,000 bales of wool, and 10,000 bales of sugar. The ship was also loaded with 10,000 bales of cotton, 10,000 bales of wool, and 10,000 bales of sugar.

CONGRESSIONAL

WASHINGTON, February 10.—House Representatives.—An inquiry was made as to the expediency of reporting a bill, prohibiting American ships from engaging in the coasting trade. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the President's message read yesterday.

SEVERE GALE

WASHINGTON, February 10.—There was a terrific gale in this city, and to the north, last night and to-day. At New York, considerable damage was done to the vessels at the docks. In Philadelphia, buildings were torn down by its force. Here it was very violent and no damage is reported.

MOBILE COTTON MARKET

MOBILE, February 10.—Sales to day 5,000 bales Cotton; Middlings, 10,000 bales. The sales of the week sum up 20,000 bales, and the receipts 23,550, against 20,145 bales in corresponding period last year. The receipts at this port are ahead of last year, 112,000 bales. The stock on hand foots up 251,000 bales.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON MARKET

NEW ORLEANS, February 10.—Sales to day of 10,500 bales Cotton, with 10,000 bales of Middlings quoted at 10¢ per lb.

NEW JUDICIAL CIRCUITS

The following counties compose the circuits under the Act just passed dividing the State into eleven judicial circuits. 1. Autauga, Bibb, Perry, and Dallas. 2. Lowndes, Montgomery, and Choctaw. 3. Tuscaloosa, Fayette, Walker, Jefferson, Shelby, and Winston. 4. Lauderdale, Limestone, Lawrence, Franklin, Morgan, and Marion. 5. Madison, Jackson, Marshall, DeKalb, Blount, and Cherokee. 6. Mobile, Baldwin, and Washington. 7. Greene, Marengo, Sumter, Choctaw, and Pickens. 8. Pike, Coffee, Dale, Henry, and Barbour. 9. Chambers, Tallapoosa, Russell, and Macon. 10. Calhoun, St. Clair, Randolph, and Talladega. 11. Butler, Monroe, Wilcox, Clark, Conecuh, and Covington.

TIME OF HOLDING COURTS

FIRST DISTRICT. Autauga.—1st Monday after the 4th Monday in March, and continue two weeks; and on the 2nd Monday after the 4th Monday in September, and continue two weeks. Bibb.—1st Monday after the 4th Monday in March, and continue two weeks; and on the 2nd Monday after the 4th Monday in September, and continue two weeks. Perry.—1st Monday after the 4th Monday in March, and continue two weeks; and on the 2nd Monday after the 4th Monday in September, and continue two weeks. Dallas.—1st Monday after the 4th Monday in March, and continue two weeks; and on the 2nd Monday after the 4th Monday in September, and continue two weeks.

SECOND DISTRICT

Lowndes.—1st Monday in April and continue two weeks. Montgomery.—1st Monday in May and continue two weeks. Choctaw.—1st Monday in June and continue two weeks. Pike.—1st Monday in July and continue two weeks. Coffee.—1st Monday in August and continue two weeks. Dale.—1st Monday in September and continue two weeks. Henry.—1st Monday in October and continue two weeks. Barbour.—1st Monday in November and continue two weeks. Chambers.—1st Monday in December and continue two weeks. Tallapoosa.—1st Monday in January and continue two weeks. Russell.—1st Monday in February and continue two weeks. Macon.—1st Monday in March and continue two weeks.

THIRD DISTRICT

Jefferson.—1st Monday in March and continue two weeks. Shelby.—1st Monday in April and continue two weeks. Winston.—1st Monday in May and continue two weeks. Lauderdale.—1st Monday in June and continue two weeks. Limestone.—1st Monday in July and continue two weeks. Lawrence.—1st Monday in August and continue two weeks. Franklin.—1st Monday in September and continue two weeks. Morgan.—1st Monday in October and continue two weeks. Marion.—1st Monday in November and continue two weeks. Madison.—1st Monday in December and continue two weeks. Jackson.—1st Monday in January and continue two weeks. Marshall.—1st Monday in February and continue two weeks. DeKalb.—1st Monday in March and continue two weeks. Blount.—1st Monday in April and continue two weeks. Cherokee.—1st Monday in May and continue two weeks.

TERMS CASH

CONSOLIDATED BUSINESS. COMPETITION IN PRICES CHALLENGED. JONES, SCOTT, OMBERG & CO. DRY GOODS. Of Every Description. Carpet, Oil Cloths, Matting. AND MERCHANT TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT. ROME, GA.

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HARPER & BUTLER

HEAVY DEALERS IN ENGLISH AND AMERICAN HARDWARE. Broad Street, Rome, Georgia. We respectfully solicit a continuation of the patronage of our PROMPT PAYING and CASH CUSTOMERS. To whom our Goods are for sale at the LOWEST FIGURES. Feb. 9th, 1860.—ly.

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TO THE PUBLIC

Ever since my "Aromatic" Soudan Schnapps—the purest and best Gin for medicinal purposes—has been fully appreciated throughout the country, I have been constantly supplied with orders for the same. I have therefore decided to supply the public with a large number of the most eminent physicians, in all parts of the Union, to add to my "Gin" Schnapps, a large quantity of the purest and best "Gin" Schnapps, to seal with my own hand, and to give a certificate guaranteeing their purity. I should long ago have endeavored to comply with the flattery requests, but I found it impossible to do so, as the quantity of the "Gin" Schnapps, which I have been constantly supplied with, is not sufficient to supply the demand. I have therefore decided to supply the public with a large number of the most eminent physicians, in all parts of the Union, to add to my "Gin" Schnapps, a large quantity of the purest and best "Gin" Schnapps, to seal with my own hand, and to give a certificate guaranteeing their purity.

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WOOD, EDDY & CO'S

GEORGIA AND DELAWARE LOTTERIES. GRAND CAPITAL PRIZE \$100,000. THE EXTRAORDINARY DRAWINGS OF Wood, Eddy & Co's Three Number Lotteries will take place in public, under the Superintendence of State Commissioners, as follows: Class 99 draws Saturday, February 23, 1860. Class 100 draws Saturday, March 3, 1860. Class 101 draws Saturday, March 10, 1860. Class 102 draws Saturday, March 17, 1860. Class 103 draws Saturday, March 24, 1860. Class 104 draws Saturday, March 31, 1860. Class 105 draws Saturday, April 7, 1860. Class 106 draws Saturday, April 14, 1860. Class 107 draws Saturday, April 21, 1860. Class 108 draws Saturday, April 28, 1860. Class 109 draws Saturday, May 5, 1860. Class 110 draws Saturday, May 12, 1860. Class 111 draws Saturday, May 19, 1860. Class 112 draws Saturday, May 26, 1860. Class 113 draws Saturday, June 2, 1860. Class 114 draws Saturday, June 9, 1860. Class 115 draws Saturday, June 16, 1860. Class 116 draws Saturday, June 23, 1860. Class 117 draws Saturday, June 30, 1860. Class 118 draws Saturday, July 7, 1860. Class 119 draws Saturday, July 14, 1860. Class 120 draws Saturday, July 21, 1860. Class 121 draws Saturday, July 28, 1860. Class 122 draws Saturday, August 4, 1860. Class 123 draws Saturday, August 11, 1860. Class 124 draws Saturday, August 18, 1860. Class 125 draws Saturday, August 25, 1860. Class 126 draws Saturday, September 1, 1860. Class 127 draws Saturday, September 8, 1860. Class 128 draws Saturday, September 15, 1860. Class 129 draws Saturday, September 22, 1860. Class 130 draws Saturday, September 29, 1860. Class 131 draws Saturday, October 6, 1860. Class 132 draws Saturday, October 13, 1860. Class 133 draws Saturday, October 20, 1860. Class 134 draws Saturday, October 27, 1860. Class 135 draws Saturday, November 3, 1860. Class 136 draws Saturday, November 10, 1860. Class 137 draws Saturday, November 17, 1860. Class 138 draws Saturday, November 24, 1860. 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